

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CODIAC-D-9  
1 July 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: IAC Committee on Documentation  
SUBJECT : Automation Information

The attached memorandum is circulated for your information  
by direction of the Chairman.

  
Secretary

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Attachment  
CODIAC-D-9

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17 June 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, CODIAC

SUBJECT : Automation Information of Interest to CODIAC

The following information is reported to CODIAC in the interest of keeping each of the members informed of new machine developments:

a. HOGAN LABORATORIES, INC., 155 Perry Street, New York, N.Y.

During a recent visit to New York City, I spent several hours at the Hogan Laboratories. This Company licenses most of the facsimile equipment in use today throughout the country by the wire services (AP and UP). Mr. Hogan and his staff demonstrated a new technique for producing a high speed facsimile transmission. It involves the use of a new scanning principle and accomplishes printing at the receiving end through multiple styli rather than a helix. I witnessed print-out by use of this technique at the rate of 16.2 inches per second. Mr. Hogan said that with modification he felt the machine can produce 24 inches per second using 8 inch width paper. The Hogan Lab. presently has contracts with Addressograph-Multi-graph Corp. to read and print addresses from IBM cards at the 24 inches per second rate. It also is doing developmental work for General Electric and Lockheed Aircraft to adapt high speed facsimile to computer output. Further discussion revealed that the Company is experimenting with facsimile reading of film; Mr. Hogan was confident that film could be scanned and printed out on paper at high speed even at the Minicard reduction ratio of 60-1. He later showed me satisfactory copy produced at high speed with 16mm microfilm as the source document.

b. TELEVISION UTILITIES CORP.

This is a very small company which makes TV monitors for the large broadcasting systems. Mr. Odum, the Chief Engineer, has devised an interesting technique for transmitting documentary material to a remote point by television without the use of the conventional TV camera and hot lights. He built and demonstrated a compact transmission device the size of a small desk. A cathode ray tube, which displays a raster that is picked up by a photocell, is mounted under the desk with its face level with the desk top. The system will recognize and transmit any kind of printed matter recorded on a transparent base. Consequently, he demonstrated how printed copy on acetate could be transmitted by merely

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placing the copy on top of the tube; he was also able to write new information on the face of the acetate sheet which resulted in simultaneous appearance on the TV monitor at a remote point. To further demonstrate the machine's versatility, Mr. Odam used 2x2 slides as the source document and obtained very satisfactory results on the monitor. The Company is anxious to install this equipment in one agency in Washington so that others would have a chance to see it operate. For \$3750 it offered to provide: (a) a 21 inch TV monitor and, (b) a transmission station for viewing 16mm film aperture cards and any printed copy on an acetate sheet.

The technique appeared very intriguing for remote viewing of film files. Film material could either be negative or positive because TV transmission allows for polarity reversals at the flip of a switch. Mr. Odam saw no reason why the system could not be used for remote viewing of Minicards. He asked that we send him a sample 16mm aperture card and Minicard for experimentation purposes.

c. AVCO, 750 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.

Messrs. Louis Martin and Charles Phaneuf visited OCR on 13 June. AVCO has under development techniques for storage of microphotographic information at 100-1 packed on glass panels. A direct access device permits rapid selection for TV viewing of any page of any document. Using the Cartesian coordinate scheme, AVCO believes it can position a camera to a selected coordinate station and read out the image information stored on the glass panels within 3/10ths of a second. Read out would be accomplished on a TV monitor and provision would be made for storing the video signals in a memory so that the customer could view the images at his own rate of speed. A laboratory bread-board model is available in Boston for demonstration purposes.

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Special Assistant to the AD  
Central Reference

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